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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1869 ---- WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 57.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

**Elegant China Tea Sets.**
The latest styles, an extensive assortment at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

**Oriental Cream.**
The finest preparation in use for the complexion, sold cheapest by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

**Capital New Books.**
Vashti; or Until Death Us do Part,—A new novel of surpassing interest, by Augusta J. Evans, author of those powerful and popular novels—*St. Elmo*—*Beulah*—and *Macaria*. Price $2. This is the famous novel that almost every one is talking about, and which is selling like a whole wagon load everywhere. Josh Billings' Farmers' Alminax.—A laughable burlesque on the old fashioned Farmers' Almanac, giving weather prognostications, advice to farmers, family receipts and moral remarks, by that philosopher, Josh Billings. Full of comic illustrations. Ethelyn's Mistake,—A delightful new novel by Mary J. Holmes. One of the best she has ever written. The other novels by this extremely popular author are Tempest and Sunshine—Lena Rivers—Marian Grey—Meadow-brook—English Orphans—Dennis Haulet—Homeste d—Dora Deane—Darkness and Daylight—Hugh Worthington—The Cameron Bride—Rose Mather. Price $1 each.
The above books are for sale by Jno. W. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice.

**Beautiful Toilet Sets.**
The newest patterns, to suit all tastes, for sale at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

**It Astounds Everybody**
That a colorless, cloudless fluid, like spring water, should revive the original tint in white, gray or grizzled hair. Yet so it is. Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair is just such a fluid, as limpid and as stainless, yet it far excels every other dye or coloring liquid ever known in imparting rich shades of color to gray hair. tths

**Furniture Polish.**
Aromatic furniture polish, sold only by Jos. Fleming, special agent, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

**Cut Glass, Silverware.**
Stone and Chinaware, of the finest patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

**If People Who Suffer**
From the rheumatic stupidity of diseases as everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood in their system, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with. tths

**Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets**
Of every variety, quality, and shape and modern, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

**Wonderful Bargains.**
Twenty thousand dollars worth of boots and shoes for thirty days. The stock must be sold, and everything will be marked down. The goods are all for sale. Come and buy by our own prices, and benefit yourself and family. All goods warranted to be as represented, being fresh and perfect. Don't wait for the rush, but obtain your bargains early at 28 Fifth avenue. Wm. E. Clapp & Co.

**Keeler's Large Car Scales.**
In constant use at our coal works for over seven years past, has weighed more loads, probably, than any other scale in the State—and given entire satisfaction to users and customers. CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
Scale office, 38 Wood street, Pittsburgh, November 1, 1869.

**Aniline Dyes.**
We have just received a large invoice of these dyes comprising all the principal colors, including Solferino, blue and green and are prepared to sell them very low.
McCLEAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, nea Fifth avenue.

**"Phalon's Vitalia."**
The genuine preparation is sold by Joseph Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of the *Diamond*.

**Hall's Vegetable Hair Renewer.**
For sale at Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth street.

**W. D. Dufley,**
Merchant Tailor, No. 23 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

**Statuets, Busts and Vases,**
Parian, an unlimited assortment of the rarest designs, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

## FIRST EDITION.

### 12 O'CLOCK, M.

### ORRVILLE, OHIO.

**Important Railroad Transaction.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**
ORRVILLE, O., November 18, 1869.
Thos. D. Messenger, Esq., of Pittsburgh, representing the Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Companies, met the directors of the Pittsburgh, Akron and Columbus Railroad this day at the Doncaster House in this place to-day, and delivered to them a deed of the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad, from Holmes to Licking, Ohio, one million, five hundred thousand dollars worth of stock in the new Company, in consideration of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars in stock subscribed by Knox, Holmes and Wayne counties for the construction of the road from Millersburg to Mount Vernon and Columbus. The new officers then entered to lose no time in making the project complete and successful.

## THE LATE STORM.

**Wreck of the Schooner Arrow Near Chicago—Nine Men Perish.**

CHICAGO, November 19.—The schooner Arrow, which was driven ashore at Grass Point, about fifteen miles North of Chicago, on Tuesday night, during the fierce storm, is a total wreck, and officers and crew, eight in number, all lost in attempting to reach the shore in a life-boat. On Wednesday morning the tug Masher attempted to get a line from the steamer to the furious sea could not do it. Yesterday morning the tug G. W. Dole, with a life-boat, was unable to reach the schooner. The lifeboat was then launched from the deck of the Arrow placed in her, with four of the crew of the tug. The life-boat was almost immediately stove to pieces, and all four were drowned. The next row and one man from the tug perished. The three other men from the tug reached shore in almost frozen to death.

CHICAGO, November 19.—Following are the particulars of the loss of the schooner ARROW: She left Muskegan Monday morning with coal for this city. During the darkness and driving gale of Tuesday night she was driven ashore a little north of Grass Point. Wednesday morning word reached the city that she was hard aground about two hundred yards from shore, the waves breaking over her and the crew clinging to the rigging. The tug Masher was dispatched to the assistance of the vessel as near the vessel as possible, the tug put out her life boat, manned by seven men, who did their best to reach the schooner, but were caught in the breakers, swamped and driven on the beach, and all

The Daily Commercial.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

## THE PULPIT.

By resorting to a supplement we are enabled to present our readers to-day with several sermons preached on Thanksgiving day, and a considerable amount of extra matter besides. On some of the leading topics which engage the minds of men in general, the Pulpit is especially out-spoken and instructive. The moral sentiment of the community as arrayed against fraud by rings, and by every species of combination, in politics and trade, finds in the gospel ministry a timely and faithful support. For the little extra effort on our part to enable the local Pulpit to exert a wider influence, we feel that we are amply compensated in the support given to views relating to the corruptions of the times in which we live, which we have felt it our duty to inculcate through the columns of the COMMERCIAL.

"DAVIS is STRANG's right bower" for the Speakership, writes the Philadelphia correspondent of the Beaver *Radical*. DAVIS looks all the avenues to the State Treasury, and being a member of the next House, realizes how necessary it will be to have a Speaker in full sympathy with him. Of course, with STRANG in the Speaker's chair, DAVIS will have the pick of the committees for himself and friends. "Right bower" was Speaker himself two years ago, and even the oldest and worst men of the lobby were made to blush on account of the extravagance and corruption which made that session infamous.

WHILE the new constitution is defeated in New York by a large majority, there appears to be some doubt as to the fate of the Judiciary article voted on separately. There is a majority for the article outside of the counties of Erie, New York and Kings of 51,271. If New York and Kings do not give any more majority against the judiciary article than they did for the Democratic ticket, then the article is adopted by a few hundred votes. Its ratification, therefore, appears probable. The substantial effect of the amendment will be to lengthen the terms of the judges from eight to fourteen years, and to submit to the popular vote in 1873 the question of the abolition of the elective judiciary.

THE President's Message will be very brief, being confined to statements of facts, without elaborating arguments, occupying perhaps two and a half columns in an ordinary newspaper. The general scope of the message has already been marked out, and it is stated authoritatively that it will go to Congress in writing. The President thus far has blocked the efforts of the Wall street jobbers to learn his views on certain financial points. Concerning some points, he makes no secret of his views, as for instance, his recommendation of the adoption of laws giving the Secretary of the Treasury unlimited control of the public funds for the purpose of redeeming and funding it, and the alteration of existing laws relative to the adjudication of claims.

IT is said that official intelligence authorizes the statement that the British Government will interpose no objection to the annexation of Nova Scotia to the United States, and will be satisfied with the disposition of the question as may be determined by the citizens of the Province. Minister THORNTON is reported to have said recently, that while opposed to trading off the Canadas in settlement of the Alabama claims, he was not prepared to say that the transfer would not be made. We quote:

> "The Mother Country will knew that the North American provinces would eventually gravitate to the United States with the same certainty that water will find its level, and whenever a respectable majority of the people of any Province or Provinces shall declare for the annexation of their States to the United States, the Mother Country, the Motherland of us all, as England could not afford to go to war with the United States for the sake of keeping, which are a dead expense to the Home Government".

THERE is no parallel in history to the funeral honors awarded Miss PEABODY, a private citizen who has never held a public position in his life. His remains were temporarily deposited in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of the royalty and nobility of England; and it now seems that a whole fleet will constitute the funeral escort across the Atlantic. Her Majesty's ship *Monarch* will be dispatched to Spithead on the 26th, where it will await the arrival of the American man-of-war *Richmond*, now *en route* from the Mediterranean Squadron. Several French war vessels are also expected, and the entire squadron will most probably set sail before the month is out. Three nations unite in paying homage to the memory of this noble and great hearted man. What soldier or statesman or scholar now living could command equal homage?

THE Beaver *Radical* don't believe that Gen. IRWIN will have any "sincere" support for State Treasurer. "We know all about these Lancaster worthies" who are supporting him, says he. No doubt of it; and we do not question that our friend of the *Radical* knows a great deal more about the history of past elections of State Treasurer than he would willingly tell, or would be glad to have known. For instance, how much was there paid, *and promised to be* paid, to defeat Gen. IRWIN last winter, and to whom? Who took the most considerable sum of money "just to keep it out of the hands of pinchers and roosters," leaving others to be paid in promises, not yet redeemed? These are interesting particulars, and the editor of the *Radical* should not keep them back. By delaying too long he may make it necessary to have them written in another quarter.

THE mission of the Pennsylvania anti-slavery society must be nearly accomplished, yet we notice it held its thirty-second anniversary in Philadelphia this week, and the sentiment of the members seemed to be that after the Fifteenth Amendment is passed the country will need a Sixteenth. One of the speakers, in alluding to the prevalence of the spirit of caste at the South, advocated the proposition that Congress, on reassembling, should designate a commission, with power to spend millions for the purpose of bettering the condition of the colored people of the South. It is very difficult to tell what these zealous ladies and gentlemen, who compose the anti-slavery society, desire to accomplish. They seem to lack the capacity of appreciating existing facts or the progress of events, and are about as impracticable now as they were in the heat of the anti-slavery conflict.

CURIOUSLY enough, just at the moment when our free traders are making the most vigorous efforts to convert the American people, their English brethren, having gone through the mill, are becoming rapidly convinced through bitter experience, of the fallacy of the doctrine. We instance the following, which we take from a letter by the latest steamer: "The free traders have been hoping these twenty years that America would be converted to free trade principles. England seems more likely now to be influenced by American example: pig in the opposite direction. A few days ago, a builder, who was about to put up a row of cottages at Windsor, received proposals for furnishing all the doors, window sashes and much of the wood work, completely fitted, from the Continent. The logic of free trade is admirable; but it will not pass with grocers, butchers or bakers. "It will not pay rent."

ONE of the arguments used in support of giving the ballot to women is that they will ennoble and purify politics. The London *Spectator* describes how they do this, when acting as voters in England. Under a recent law the women are voters at municipal elections in England, and at the recent contest in the town of Nottingham, according to the *Spectator*, "almost all the voters, *women even more especially than men*, took bribes, and made How much will you stand?" the test question of the election. In one ward the Liberals gave $1 and the Tories only 10s for a vote, and, of course, in that ward the Liberals outvoted the Tories. In all the wards voters hung back till they were bribed, and in all, the new women voters were the most bribable section of the electors." And the *Spectator* adds that, "what happens in this gross way at Nottingham happens more or less in all municipal elections, and in a great number of our parliamentary elections." This does not show that women should not have the suffrage, but it indicates that human nature, after all, is pretty much the same, whether clothed in crinoline or pantaloons.

THE Frankfort financiers (who are supposed to make no mistakes concerning the side of the slice upon which the butter should lie), are discussing BOUTWELL's speeches. They argue that the absence of American stocks, in the shape of railway loans, in the market, have a tendency to keep up the high rates of money; therefore, the Secretary will not be able to fund the national debt into a four and a-half per cent. loan. As an evidence, they point to the American bonds which were at one time selling at 78, now bring but 64 and 65, also, to the fact that the best continental railway shares are seldom offered, while 4 1-2 per cents. are worth from 95 1-2 to 98. They concede that the debt may be funded at five per cent., and that is something. A European war cloud no larger than a man's hand on the horizon may give them a new point to start from.

THE municipal election in New York occurs early in December; but the prospects for an improvement in the present government are not very encouraging. Mayor HALL holds over, but full boards of aldermen and assistant aldermen, civil and police justices, with coroners and minor officers are to be elected. The Tammany, being in an overwhelming majority, propose a distribution of the offices and spoils, according to its own pleasure, while the other organizations, Republicans and respectable Democrats, are apathetic and apparently intending to let the election go by default. The *Tribune* advocates the nomination of a citizens' reform ticket of honest men, irrespective of politics. The *Times* on the other hand wants the Republicans to nominate a straight ticket, and go into the fight for the sake of principle. This advice, Tammany of course, heartily indorses.

THE Japanese emigrants in California differ from the Chinese; they emigrate to stay while the Chinese never ignore their desire to return home. The San Francisco *Alta* says great numbers of Japanese people have resolved to leave their own country and make their permanent home in California. They are intent upon introducing new agricultural industries and upon becoming citizens of the country. The *Alta* adds: "Arrangements are perfected to keep them out of the hands of the land speculators, so that class of people may just as well save themselves the trouble of running after them. The Japanese are as intelligent as we are; they are brave, industrious and economical. They have a civilization of their own, and will tell you he finds it convenient to use a popular preparation, charged with aromatics, which he calls his aristocratic itch ointment. Even the cats and dogs of Vienna, he says, suffer with the same disease, produced by the same insect." Vienna in this particular has the advantage of ancient Edinburgh, we fancy.

Professor DE MORGAN, the celebrated mathematician, of University College, London, used, in a jocular strain, to lay "seven deadly sins of excess" against the German language. One of these seven sins was "too many syllables in a word." Here is a sentence from Dr. PANCOAST's lecture, which *appears* to establish this charge: "A friend in Vienna told me he was using, with excellent effect, this *cocoanusseoilsodaseife* in the case of a *Constantinopolitanischerdudelsackspfeifer*—that is to say, he was using the cocoa-nut oil soda soap in the case of a Constantinople bag-pipe player."

In Vienna Dr. PANCOAST went to hear the renowned Professor BILROTH lecture. He says: "I heard him, in a lecture encomiastic of American ingenuity, as displayed in the manufacture of artificial limbs, describe an amusing race which took place some years ago in front of our exchange on Dock street, in which he said a man with only one artificial leg was beaten by his antagonist who had two."

We may confidently conclude that these latter organs of locomotion were from the manufactory of the distinguished gentleman—a Philadelphian—upon whom our University, a few years ago, conferred the academical degree of Doctor Legum. Honors are not always so judiciously bestowed in this country, we are sorry to say. The appropriateness of the distinction in this instance was the subject of remark at the time it was conferred.

## TARIFF AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

We have alluded more than once to the revival of protective views in England, and especially in Lancashire, whose manufacturers clamored for free trade thirty-five years ago, and at the end of ten years, constant agitation secured their object. A quarter of a century it seems has furnished them an experience sufficient to warrant an early return to a protective policy. The advocates of free trade in the United States will attempt in vain to disprove the fact that a revival of agitation in favor of tariffs in the great manufacturing centers of England has already sensibly affected public opinion. When the great factors of Manchester, some of them the sons of men who were chiefly instrumental and other surviving actors in the political revolution that established free trade, pronounce against it, characterizing it as "pernicious" and "pestilential," it is not difficult to predict the nature of the agitation. Already the press sounds the alarm in language such as this: "There is no blinking the fact the great principles of international trade and public wealth, which the Manchester school of politicians has established, are regarded by large classes of people with unbelief and abomination."

When the Manchester school alluded to scarcely boasts a pupil, and is seriously propounding to itself whether it should not put up the shutters, we may be sure the "abomination" stinks in the nostrils of the masses. Thousands of workmen have resolved themselves into protective associations, and are as loud in their clamor for a revival of British industry as the factors. They say in substance that they have tried free trade so long in the face of protective producing countries, that it is time they should protect themselves. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* points to the steady increase of the imports over British exports, which show that in 1854 this excess was £55,204,327; that in 1860 the excess amounted to £94,639,646, and in 1868 to £116,047,922, or £13,081,565 more than the amount of English textile fabrics exported to the whole world. To show that pauperism keep pace with this excess, we are told that at the present time about one out of every eighteen persons in England and Wales is in the receipt of parochial relief, that £7,500,000 were paid out for pauperism, and in 1868 £7,500,000 were paid out for the same purpose.

No wonder influential English journals refuse to "blink" facts of such magnitude, and freely express the conviction that "with their free trade policy pursued, they will at no distant day not only be equalled in quality, but surpassed in the cheapness of almost all classes of British goods." Intelligent Americans who view the result of the experiment before lending their countenance to a specious cry for free trade. Neither will they be deluded by the sophistries of even so eminent a man as Professor PERRY, who aims to occupy the same place in the minds of American workmen that MILL and BRIGHT occupy with Englishmen. Much stress has been placed upon the Professor's recent performance at Chicago, but, unfortunately for the Professor and his pupils, his striking facts, taken at second hand, have been proved to be false to the bone. The discovery of this *fact* has completely cut the marrow out of the Professor's speech. Even at this early day we perceive a disposition on the part of American advocates of free trade to build upon unstable foundations. Theoretically Prof. PERRY, like MILLS and BRIGHT, has pictured free trade in such an agreeable light as to delude numbers into the belief that as long as a tariff exists the national debt will swell until debt and taxation destroy the country. His view of the future is borrowed from Mr. MILL, whose theories fall before the facts presented by English mechanics, making no pretensions whatever to cultivation, but who, nevertheless, are not so blind that they cannot see that they will be eventually outstripped by foreign competition in many branches of industry, unless the fallacious theories advanced by Mr. MILL are exposed. Discussing the decline of industrial independence, a correspondent of the Sheffield *Telegraph* depicts the manifest injury done to workmen of England in the following language:

> "What must be the effects of free admission into this country of 262,323 clocks and watches, of 7,741,329 pairs of boots and shoes, of 1,000,000 pairs of kid gloves, of 468,230 pairs of shoes, of 10,714,188 pairs of kid and other gloves, of 2,261,192 lbs of manufactures, of 2,261,192 lbs of woolen and worsted yarn? What amount of labor would not these articles have found for our half starving population?
>
> "What certainly are not produced here in tea, coffee, sugar, etc., which we cannot produce ourselves, are admitted at nearly duties, other articles which we can produce and our half starved countrymen are literally dying to produce, are admitted free, such as bonnets, whips, whalebone, clocks, cottons, hats, gloves, etc., etc."

Alluding to the increased importation of French and German products, the correspondent adds: "The foreign masters can manufacture at 30 per cent. less than we can, and yet they can import their goods free." The result, as pictured pounds, shillings and pence, is so remarkable as to attract general attention. There was bullion in the Bank of England, in January, 1852, £20,527,000; and in April, 1869, £12,225,000, showing a decrease of £8,302,000. In the Bank of France there was bullion, January 13, 1853, £20,017,948, in April, 1869, £47,102,112, or an increase of £27,084,164. It is such undeniable facts as these that we commend to the notice of American free-traders. To the intelligent American they are simply a warning.

## RIVALRY BETWEEN THE GULF AND ATLANTIC PORTS.

An interesting feature of the expected restoration of more than its former prosperity to the South, is the rivalry springing up between the leading seaports to secure a monopoly of the foreign cotton trade. Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans are entered for the race. Before the war New Orleans was the heaviest shipper, and Mobile came next, but it is now believed that Savannah or Charleston in a few years will be the leading ports of the gulf ports. Norfolk's great destiny is further off in the future, but many sagacious writers predict that it will become the great exporting city of the South. The large cotton crop this year will make New Orleans a lively city during the winter. There will be plenty of money there, and the city will be in respect of business, galety and general activity what it has not been since the winter of 1859—'60; yet the exports and imports from the city for the whole year ending September 1, 1859, were twice as large as for the year ending September 1, 1869. The for the year ending commercial journals of New Orleans complain that the city is overcrowded with idlers—that there is not business enough or labor enough for the working population to do. The paper estimates that if the population of the city were only 60,000, including 20,000 males over sixteen years old, these 20,000 could do all the work now offering; but there are more than 200,000 people in New Orleans, of whom at least 70,000 are males of the working age, and hence there is an army of idlers, estimated at 15,000 only partially employed, and 15,000 more wholly out of work. This army of non-occupation is largely increased by adventurers in the winter.

## THE CEREMONIES AT PORT SAID.

To any one who remembers the past, few more interesting dispatches have ever come by the ocean telegraph than the report of the religious ceremonies at Port Said printed in our Thursday's paper. We were therein told that the solemn blessing of the canal had been given by Pere BANER, the almoner of the Empress EUGENIE, and that he had preached a sermon on the occasion in which he had dwelt in terms of lively gratification on the liberty of worship which had been granted to the Christians.

For many years the announcement has, from time to time, been made that Mohammedan prejudices were yielding to the light of truth. This statement, so pleasing to Christian ears, has sometimes proceeded from missionaries, and sometimes mere secular travelers have given it currency. People, however, who happened to have any personal knowledge of the real character of Moslem bigotry and devotion to the dogmas of the prophet, have never yielded much credence to the statement as usually worded. The Mussulman's fidelity to his creed is something which to be believed in, or understood, must be seen. Happy the man who never has occasion to feel its energy! The notion of *its* yielding to the power of truth in Bokhara, or in Samarcand, or wherever it is sustained by the Government, is monstrously absurd. But under English rule in the East Indies, two or three generations of Mohammedans have now grown up without the possibility of imbibing the true spirit of the creed. Many of these unfortunates seem little better than *Kaffirs* —or infidels—to their orthodox brethren, who know how the children of "the Blessed One" felt and acted in the "ages of faith," if we may borrow a phrase from the Anglicans.

In Egypt also, almost from the beginning of the present century, Mohammedanism has been losing its power over the hearts of its professors. Under the policies of MEHEMET ALI—"the meekest mannered man, that ever scuttled ship, or cut a throat"—the process of relaxation commenced. Notwithstanding the beautiful mosque which he built in Cairo—known as MEHEMET ALI's mosque—he was certainly an infidel himself. "Who builds a church to GOD, and not to fame, will never dare mark the marble with his name," was COWPER'S just comment on the church at Ferney with its inscription—*Deo erexit Voltaire.*

In 1831 MEHEMET ALI revolted from the Sultan and invaded Syria. In the next year his adopted son IBRAHIM captured Acre, defeated the Turks at Konieh, subjugated the whole Syrian territory, and but for Russian interposition would probably have taken Constantinople. But the Convention of Kutayah put an end to the war.

IBRAHIM PASHA was neither more sound in the Mussulman faith nor more pious in the Mussulman way than MEHEMET ALI, whose adopted son he was. And both of these rulers strove earnestly to strengthen themselves against the Sultan, by liberal treatment of the Christians of many sects who formed a large proportion of the population of the lands which they had seized.

Many readers remember how in 1839 MEHEMET again threw off the authority of the Sultan, and how IBRAHIM defeated his forces. Then how England, Austria, Russia and Prussia combined to drive him from Syria—and how the English fleet, with some Austrian ships, we believe, bombarded and captured Acre.

As the result of these Christian operations the Pasha and his Egyptians withdrew from Syria in 1840. Under the guarantee of the great powers, a treaty was entered into by the Sultan and the Pasha—by which the latter abandoned Syria to the Sultan, and became the hereditary Viceroy of Egypt.

The ruler of Egypt has never been satisfied with this arrangement, and very naturally wishes to be King instead of a sort of feudatory of the sick man at Constantiple. And one cause of this dissatisfaction must be sought for in the liberal, or as a Mussalman would say—the infidel views of these Princes of the House of MEHEMET ALI. They have all resided, more or less, to introduce European ideas and all modern improvements among their subjects. Hence the railroad and the telegraph lines which have been built by them, and hence the Suez Canal. Hence the toleration of Christian Missionaries, and hence those remarkable ceremonies at Port Said to which we referred in the beginning.

During the troubles and massacres which commenced in Mount Lebanon and extended over much of Syria a few years ago—in 1860 we think—the Mohammedans in Egypt, especially Mr. Meredith Howland, became greatly excited. A Scotch gentleman resident in that city told us, shortly afterwards, that there was every indication of an approaching slaughter of the infidels there, in imitation of the pious proceedings in Syria. Presently it became known that SAID PASHA had sworn an oath, which he never used except in the deadest earnest and under the most solemn circumstances. It was in these words: "*By the Beard of Mohamet Ali*, if a Christian hair is touched in my dominions." The sentence was completed by a motion of the hand, conveying a meaning more intelligible and more terrible than any words could have been. The excitement died away more swiftly than it arose, and the infidels in Egypt felt safer than before the alarm.

In 1862 our great poet, Mr. BRYANT, paid a visit to Egypt and Syria. The letters which he then wrote home have lately been collected and published in a neat volume. In turning over its leaves we have met with some passages which show a great interest in connection with the ceremonies at Port Said, and with the historical retrospect which we have given above. Mr. BRYANT writes:

> "In Cairo, you may enter any of their mosques with a janizary, when the faithful are not at their devotions; but at Beyrout you may enter, if you will only take off your shoes. At Damascus, the idea that a Christian should enter the mosque of the Sultan is still entertained, but even there the old fanaticism is fast dying out. In Jerusalem, the great goal of good when he was master of this country,' said, 'will be when the Franks, as they call us, and all heavy duties, other articles which we can produce, and our half starved countrymen are literally dying to produce, are admitted free, such as bonnets, whips, whalebone, clocks, cottons, hats, gloves, etc., etc."

> "What certain articles produce ourselves, are admitted at nearly duties, other articles which we can produce, and our half starved countrymen are literally dying to produce, are admitted free, such as tea, coffee, sugar, etc., which we cannot produce ourselves, are admitted at nearly duties, other articles which we can produce, and our half starved countrymen are literally dying to produce, are admitted free, such as bonnets, whips, whalebone, clocks, cottons, hats, gloves, etc., etc."

> "Before he came no Frank, no Christian, no Jew could ride on horseback in the streets; the Moslems would have pulled him down, and perhaps killed him in the scuffle. Now all may ride at the city gate, and lead his horse through the streets. Ibrahim Pasha declared that the Christians should have equal privileges in the community.' This liberal declaration was, however, practically a dead letter, and the bigotry of the Moslems remained as it was before. But the spirit of liberality is at this time, it is said, making progress, and in 1867, the coalition has been in operation—a sham. The leaders of the Reform party, Blair, Howard (Lieut. Gov. of Ontario), and McDougall are dead, and the Ontarians are casting about to secure men to represent the Reform principles. At the next general election the Opposition from Ontario will be fully as large as in times past.

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## PERSONAL.

Beecher having given it as his opinion that American politics need purifying, and that woman suffrage will effect a cure, an exchange hints that the roughs are scarcely in a material to be evangelized by dimity ribbons and bonquets—like tigers they require iron bars, strong cages and red hot pokers.

The statement that the President and Secretary Fish are dissatisfied with General Sickles's course is denied. The rumors are intended to operate against Sickles's case when he comes up for confirmation in the Senate.

The recent purchase by Mr. A. T. Stewart, in addition to his former purchase of Hempstead Plains, gives him an aggregate of about 9,000 acres. The land extends from Queens to Jerusalem, a distance of twelve miles, and is about three miles in width. Of the many squatters who were found on the premises but one remains, the others having sold to Mr. Stewart for $250 an acre. This one demands about double. Should he persist in requiring this exorbitant figure, he will be much inconvenienced, as his premises cannot be reached by any decent highway, as they are situated near the center of the Plains. He has 150 acres. Mr. Stewart's improvements are pushed ahead vigorously, and on an extensive scale.

Andrade Corvo, Portugnese Minister to Madrid, is not recoghized by Prim and Serrano because he was unfortunate in a matrimonial venture. The former husband of the virtuous Queen Isabella have themselves become paragons of virtue.

George Peabody's remains are to be brought home by an English man-of-war. For once the American Government was too slow in making the necessary arrangements, and remedy the error the United States steamer Richmond will actas consort.

Hon. Norton McMichael, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, has returned from his extended European tour, much benefitted by his sojourn abroad.

In announcing the death of Mr. Peabody, the London *Times* says his connection with that city "commenced thirty-two years ago, and for nearly seventeen years Mr. Peabody conducted its business without a partner. His old friend, Mr. J. S. Morgan, of Boston, came over to join the house, the style of which was from that time George Peabody & Co. In this form it continued until the retirement of Mr. Peabody in 1864, since which date its title has been J. S. Morgan & Co., the junior partner being Mr. Gooch, a gentleman who had been with Mr. Peabody for several years, and who obtained a share in the business about the time when Mr. Morgan joined."

The unfortunate ex-Empress Charlotte, who still resides at the chateau Tervuren, near Brussels, under constant supervision, occupies the greater portion of her time in sending telegrams to the sovereigns of Europe, complaining of the restrictions she is subjected to. She still retains the idea that people are trying to poison her, and among other eccentricities, persistently refuses to sit down while eating, taking her meals standing, walking, walking, eating only from dishes after attendants have tasted them in her presence.

Report says that Cameron and Forney have made up their quarrel and gone to the Georgia State Fair together. Nothing in the world more proper. The wonder is they should ever have fallen out.

John G. Saxe, at a hotel in the West the other day, undertook to carve a piece of beef which was so tough that the carving knife made little impression upon it. The poet laid down his knife and fork, glanced around and spoke: "Gentlemen," said he, "that's an infringement on Goodyear's patent!"

Says the N. Y. *Mail*: A private dramatic entertainment was held at the residence of a well-known citizen up-town, at which a young lady made her first appearance before the public in the character of Cleopatra. The audience represented the beauty, wealth, and fashion of the city.

Mr. Meredith Howland, of the firm of Howland & Aspinwall, was married Tuesday afternoon to Miss Ada Torrance, grand daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt. The ceremony was performed in Calvary Church, Fourth avenue, and the church, which is a large edifice was densely crowded, while the streets were blocked by carriages which carried fashion and consternation. Shortly after the appointed hour, the bride and groom entered the church and were married. There were no bridesmaids nor groomsmen.

The Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has returned from a trip to Europe, greatly improved in health.

Miss Vinnie Ream is reported engaged to a wealthy and titled nobleman in Europe. Miss Grundy promises further particulars by the next Cleopatra.

It may, perhaps, prove consoling to people on the shady side of forty, who have not yet succeeded in making their fortunes, to know that the late Mr. Peabody accumulated the greater part of his vast wealth during the last few and twenty years of his life. It is said, on trustworthy authority, that fifty he was worth but little more than $50,000.

Pere Hyacinte is forty-two years old.

Miss Fifield composed and executed "The Fat Man's March" so much to the satisfaction of Charles Knox, of Titusville, Pa.,—oil territory—that he gave her $3,000, which was a fair thing all round.

As the result of these Christian operations the Pasha and his Egyptians withdrew from Syria in 1840. Under the guarantee of the great powers, a treaty was entered into by the Sultan and the Pasha—by which the latter abandoned Syria to the Sultan, and became the hereditary Viceroy of Egypt.

Captain Prentiss Ingraham, of the marines on board the privateer Cuba, is a son of the late J. H. Ingraham, who used to write sailing novels of the sensational school.

Says a Washington dispatch of the 15th: "Ex-Secretary Stanton and wife called upon Mrs. GRANT, this afternoon, with the intention that she was out, they did not leave their carriage. Mr. Stanton's health continues bad, and all the state physicians in Washington are urging retirement abroad or to the vacant julgeship on the Supreme Bench. Mrs. GRANT will not accept any office, however high, owing to the condition of his health."

The Paris *Journal* says the marriage of M. de Lesseps with Mdlle. Bragard will be celebrated at Suez on the 25th of November. The Empress will sign the contract on the day of the inauguration of the canal, and the first place will be reserved for the signature of the Emperor Napoleon. M. de Lesseps is in some sort a creation of Monticao, and the Empire intends to give her cousin a magnificent wedding present. Mdlle. Bragard is rich, and Mr. Bragard is not twenty-three years old, as has been reported. He is said to be the richest silver miner in Mexico.

Miss Kate Field lectured in Boston, Tuesday night, on John Brown's Raid, commemorating her pilgrimage to John Brown's grave, gave the circumstances of her purchase of his farm. After fifteen years, Miss FIELD says that forty-eight hours after her description in a previous lecture, the merchants of New York and Boston had subscribed the sum necessary—$2,000.

The annexation of St. Domingo it seems is not a remote contingency. The principal Opposition paper in Santo Domingo city, speaking of action in the island, who, a few ago, years ago expressed themselves favorable to the step, but who, being out of power, prefer that the negotiations and annexation fell to their lot. To overcome this opposition of the "outs," it is now suggested that General Baez should send a Commissioner to Washington to witness the ratification of the treaty, selecting the most popular man on the island, General José Hougnis, Minister of War, Senator Felix Belmonk, Minister of Justice, and other well known gentlemen are mentioned. The single obstacle opposed to this course is to be found in the expense of the mission—an obstacle not difficult to overcome in arranging the terms of the treaty. The leading members of the House Foreign Committee are very favorably disposed towards the project, and the whole question is in a fair way of speedy and practical solution.

Wm. PRESCOTT SMITH, Esq., is said to be in receipt of letters from Congressmen and other public men, begging for passes over the railroads of which he is the superintendent between New York and Washington. For the passes have been largely distributed to Senators and Representatives, and the free rides obtained upon them have secured the friendship of enough of the members to prevent the passage of a bill granting a six mile line between the two cities. This is regarded as a cheap means of lobbying; and it would be, rendering the public service were the names of the Congressmen accepting passes given for publication. General Butler, and a few other Congressmen refused to accept the bribe at the last session, and the example should be followed by every Senator and Representative.

An intense feeling of dissatisfaction exists in Ontario (Upper Canada), with the government. The party lines that were obliterated by the coalition of 1864 are nearly as strongly defined as they were in the ante-confederation days, when the Reform party was kept in power by the votes of Lower Canadians. It is asserted that since the general election which gave Sir John A.'s government a sweeping majority in 1867, the coalition has been a deception—a sham. The leaders of the Reform party, Blair, Howard (Lieut. Gov. of Ontario), and McDougall are dead, and the Ontarians are casting about to secure men to represent the Reform principles. At the next general election the Opposition from Ontario will be fully as large as in times past.

After several failures, the Pneumatic Propelling Company of New Orleans have at last succeeded in constructing a tank or cylinder that will resist a pressure of 367 pounds to the square inch?. The cylinder is made of layers of thick brown paper, with a gum lining and iron heads. The machinery is said to beone of the most perfect specimens of ingenuity and art, and the company confidently predict that their efforts will work a radical change in the method of the application of steam, as well as air, for purposes of propulsion. The criminal code confers equality, to adopt European institutions, and to cause the Turk to be treated with courtesy and deference wherever they went. In this way the gates of the East would have been opened to civilization and Christianity."

All this was said and recorded seventeen years ago. Viewing inconnection the visits of the Pasha and the Sultan to France and England, the continuous advance of Egypt in material prosperity, the opening of the Suez canal and the prominence on that occasion given to a Christian priest, we can hardly fail henceforth to take a deep interest in what is called the Oriental question.

THE Parepa Opera Troupe, which concluded the season in Chicago last Saturday, are now in Cincinnati, where they have been doing well, did the most extensive business ever in that city. The receipts for the first week, in round numbers, were $10,000; for the second week $12,000; for the third week, $11,000; or an aggregate of $36,000. The troupe remain in Cincinnati a week, go thence to Indianapolis for two nights, thence to St. Louis for two weeks, returning to Chicago to be there during Christmas and New Year's.

PROF. PERRY, in his free trade address in Springfield, Ill., last week, asserted that "Mr. Lincoln was a Free Trader." Whereupon the *Journal* of that place shows that he would have been nearly right had he said that Mr. Lincoln was an infidel, and concludes as follows:

> Prof. Perry is not more at fault in his personal than in his political statements. The truth is that the positions he takes upon free trade and protection are as wide of the mark as his slanderous assertion about Mr. Lincoln.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us to confirm our suspicions that the report concerning the alleged matrimonial alliance of Mrs. Lincoln in Germany, is "a piece of unutterable scandal." In the nature of the case the report cannot be true, as given in a recent foreign letter.

ALABAMA has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, by almost a unanimous vote of both branches of the Legislature. On Tuesday last the Tennessee House of Representatives rejected the Amendment by a vote of 57 to 12.

## THE STATE TREASURY.

### Attempt to Unite the Philadelphia Delegation on Mr. Mackey—Gen. Irwin's Candidacy.

[From the Philadelphia *Post.*]

The contest for State Treasurer promises to be even more interesting than the contest for the Speakership. As soon as the mists of the October election cleared away several entries were made for the Speakership race, but until very recently, Mr. R. W. Mackey, the present Treasurer, and his friends, were laboring under the delusion that no serious opposition was intended. Of course they expected a candidate—some State Treasurer in embryo—to be named for the empty compliment of a few votes, that he might be fully developed for a future contest. But they did not anticipate any "sincere" opposition. The fact of a very serious opposition, however, now stands boldly revealed, and the probability is, at this time, that this opposition will be so thoroughly "sincere" that State Treasurer Mackey may be next year *ex-officio*.

Gen. W. W. Irwin, of Beaver, the immediate predecessor of Mr. Mackey, is the head and front of this opposition to Mr. Mackey, and will prove a powerful competitor for the custody of the State funds. The administration of Gen. Irwin as State Treasurer was marked by sagacity, tact and ability, and he is widely known and universally esteemed throughout the State. It will be remembered that General Irwin was a candidate for re-election before the last Legislature, but was beaten by the combinations made to defeat the United States Senator. In that contest, it is alleged, Gen. Irwin was unfairly treated, and it has been customary when an officer has performed his duty with satisfaction, to re-elect him for a second and sometimes a third term. Irwin had every reason to suppose this rule would be observed in his case, and was assured by every member with whom he conversed. The events which transpired during the session of the Legislature, the setting sun sat behighly on Gen. Irwin's prospects like a cloud gathered in the night and the rising sun melted his hopes like the morning dew. This has caused a strong feeling to be aroused for Irwin, and as no tie is stronger than genuine sympathy, Gen. Irwin will enter the contest an equal match for his opponent.

On behalf of Mackey it is claimed by his friends that he has proven a good officer, and that the custom of a consecutive term should not be denied him. The friends of Irwin admit these premises, but will not accept the conclusion. They agree that the custom of extending a consecutive term to a faithful officer should not be departed from, but insist upon a return to the rule which governed up the rule where it was unceremoniously broken off last year to elect Mr. Mackey. Mackey's friends reply that justice should not be sacrificed simply to be generous to Irwin. To which Irwin's friends retort that those who established and enforced the rule last year should not complain if others adopt the same rule this year.

Recently a *coup d' etat* was attempted by a few city members in the interest of Mr. Mackey. One of them sent an invitation to all the Democratic members of the State Mineral House, special care being taken not to intimate that Irwin would be present at the meeting. All the members, with one or two exceptions, were present when the meeting was organized. The party who called the meeting made a proposition to unite the Philadelphia delegation on Mackey, which was promptly refused, and after receiving a severe rebuke from two or three members, the party who made the attempt to draw others into their carefully prepared web, left the House. Mackey's friends and the *quadrille* were left alone to speculate upon their discomfiture. It was this meeting that gave rise to the reported caucus of the Philadelphia delegation and their unanimity for Mr. Mackey.

So far as we can learn, the contest for Treasurer will not be mingled in the Speakership fight. Both Mackey and Irwin are determined to fight outside of that line. We have been assured by some friends of Gen. Irwin that he will not be determined to coalesce with no rings or combinations, and desires the contest to be conducted entirely upon the basis of merits.

In our remarks on Tuesday last upon the Speakership contest, we spoke of some of the difficulties standing in the way of factory on Fourth street. We have positive assurance that Messrs. Adaire, Bunn and Davis have not attended, and will not attend these meetings, and that they know nothing of the immaterial reasons for the withdrawal of slates in that particular establishment. Mr. Davis has been persuaded to let his name stand not and will not make any proposition in the way of a trade for the Ways and Means or any other committee, and if the Fourth street factory firm have put his name on their slate they have done so without his knowledge or consent or his authority.

The Fourth street firm deserve more than a passing notice. They established themselves in business immediately following the October election, and started at once to draw custom from among the newly-elected members. So far, we believe, they have succeeded admirably. They have now, in conjunction with a prominent member of the third house, established themselves in the "knock-making" business, the place of manufacture being on Fourth street, and sample room at "No. 42." These men are looking for votes for Speaker, and for Irwin. Their efforts are directed to retrieve the fortunes of the last session. They are striving to overcome the expressed and unexpressed known prejudices of members, and while a minor Pennsylvania Dutch trait would be interesting to them to have *their* slate accepted, they will endeavor to ease off the matter in the event of it being smashed. To them the Legislature is a grand puppet show, and all their slates are but so much fun. They are playing for the grand machine if they can control the strings, for in that event, no matter how the puppets move, they will attain their objects and secure their desires.

We are glad to know that these men are thoroughly understood by their colleagues, and that their machinations are successfully foiled to avoid them. They are so thoroughly known that we do not apprehend that they can succeed, but they must be watched. Here, certainly, is a case in which corruption has boiled and bubbled till it is overran the sides.

Hon. R. B. Strang, of Tioga, candidate for Speaker, arrived in the city last night and this morning. We understand that the question of the next Speakership will be satisfactorily determined before Mr. Strang leaves the city.

The Lawrence *Journal* of this week informs General Irwin that he is "solid" in that county. "Justas we are going to press, we learn from a friend in Mercer that Gen. Irwin will enter that county, is a candidate for the position of State Treasurer, and will have fair support." General Irwin, while in the office of Treasurer performed its duties to the satisfaction of every one, and the scandalous manner in which his removal was effected by the Democratic Legislature, without justifies us in expressing the hope that the Legislature will by some act of justice administer the rebuke to the combination that defeated him last year, which their conduct so richly merits. While we have no objection to the present incumbent, we were opposed at the time to his removal, and the circumstances and that reason alone we now advocate the election of General Irwin.

## German in the Schools.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

It is well known to all observers that with men as we have them, and with assemblies of men from Congress down to the smallest debating society, no question or proposition can be submitted, but some will favor it and some introvert it. Unanimity is never found, excepting perhaps a proposition to advance the pay of the members.

Accordingly we are not surprised to find the measure for teaching German in the schools opposed in a long article in your paper of Thursday. A correspondent complains of the spirit, opposition to the High School is coupled with the objections to the German.

Nor is

## New York Finance and Trade.

**Gold Closed at 126 ... 126½.**

NEW YORK, November 19—P. M.

A QUIET DAY IN WALL STREET.

Dullness was the leading feature in all street this afternoon, and business in all directions was on a limited scale. The movement of currency in and from this centre is rather more promising and has influence on the market. The publication in the morning papers of Attorney General Hoar's letter to Mr. G. S. Hamilton, in reference to the exchange of bonds for compound interest notes, and the immediate payments, excited considerable discussion among brokers and merchants and at the Stock Exchange, and added the feverish element among money lenders.

MONEY.

Commercial paper is in good demand at 6@7 per cent. Call loans are ruling at 6 per cent. The Sub-Treasury disbursements to-day were $1,000,000.

STERLING

Is still not firmer at 109@109½.

GOLD

Fell, up and at 126½, fell to 126¼, and closed at 126½@126¾. Carrying rates ruled 6 per cent. The Sub-Treasury sold $1,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Former but generally quiet. Registered May and November 5's, the coupon bonds of 1867 5's, 10-40's, Currency 6's, and the 6's of 1881 were unchanged. 7-30's declined to new issue 99½ at the close of sales to-day.

STATE BONDS

Irregular. North Carolina special tax and Missouri's were unchanged. Tennessee's new 6's, old 6's, and old Tennessee's 6's were ½ lower. New 6's, special tax 6's and North Carolina's 6's were ½ higher.

RAILROAD BONDS

Dull and mostly of course generally steady. Canton, Cumberland, Erie, Hudson River, Lake Shore, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Ohio, Pacific Mail, Western Union Telegraph, Pacific R. R., Quicksilver, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, Chicago, American Express, Wells Fargo, Adams Express, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Chicago and Rock Island, Reading, Fort Wayne, Rock Island, 102; preferred, 95; Harlem, 125; preferred, 130; Michigan Southern, 90½; Northwestern, 84½; preferred, 90; Fort Wayne, 100; Michigan Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 90½; Northwestern, 84½; preferred, 90; Fort Wayne, 100; Michigan Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 90½; Northwestern, 84½; preferred, 90; Chicago and Alton, 120; preferred, 130; C. C. & C., 74; R. I., 102; St. Paul, 60½; preferred, 85½; C. C. & C., 74; R. I., 102; St. Paul, 60½; preferred, 85½; Cleveland and Toledo, 110½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90½; Chicago and Northwestern, 84½; preferred, 90; Chicago and Alton, 120; preferred, 130

of security to the nation. It is not in the heroism of its warriors, nor the wisdom of its statesmen, nor the gold in the treasury nor the fertility of the soils, but in God and Him supreme over all. He is the Lord, strong and mighty in battle? When British seamen behind the ports of the struggling rebellion met a British soldiery spread over the land like the mighty waves of the sea, when the Southern States armed for war, surged together like many waters in one mighty current of opposition to the Government, who saved us from utter wreck and ruin? Why was the nation not borne down by these mighty waves? The only answer is found in the text. It was because the Lord on high was mightier than all supposition, and was pleased to wield His power for our national perpetuity and security. And standing as we do to-day amid the evidences of His favor to us and in the enjoyment of the rich profusion of His goodness given during another year, we ought to pay Him the gratitude of sincere and faithful hearts. He has not dealt so with any nation. O praise ye the Lord; sing unto the Lord with thanksgiving; sing unto the Lord all the earth.

Likewise learn the true source of security to the church at all times, especially in times of persecution and distress. It is not alone in the wisdom and purity of her creed—it is not alone in the number and piety of her members—it is not alone in the unity and energy of her people, but in Him, who has founded her upon the rock of ages. When enemies come in upon her like a flood, when the wicked assail her with the violence of a tumultuous sea, her safety is only in God. Then did David rejoice when he sang "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." And before we or not fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea, though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake at with the swelling thereof.

"Despising self: from thence he laugh,
How groundless is thy fear
Though all what wonders God has wrought,
And He is always near.
Be for His hands, whose care obey;
When swelling billows rise
Be none the further said to day,
And brightens lowering skies.
Though by corruption's dark'ning art
And outward foes increase
And inward fears of their own word,
And all is hushed to peace.
Then sing, for they are distressed
Thy God will guide thee home,
Till that blest port of endless rest
Where storms shall never come."

## MAN'S WRATH ATTUNED TO GOD'S PRAISE.

### By Rev. F. A. Noble, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church.

TEXT.—"Surely the wrath of man shall praise Thee."—*Ps. lx. 10.*

I need not tell tell you that around the fact or more prevailing opinion of the greatest and most perplexing problems with which we have to deal in our human life. Practically, we are met by it at every turn, and all our policies and procedures have to be based upon the recognition of its existence. In nothing else can men presume to act—in nothing do men dare to act—as they would were there only good and purity and righteousness in the earth. And so in practical life, in politics, it is none the less a controlling factor.

And whence comes it? Why has it been permitted? What are to be its consequences, and how can it consist with the Christianity, and is consistent may be overruled? Is it to subserve any great moral purpose and beneficent end in the Divine economy? are questions which, when the mysterious wrath of those who would gladly have brought the every grace within the limits of human control, and man left only to the exercise of that free agency which God has conferred upon him, and to the consequences which flow naturally therefrom.

Now to those who are trying in their human way to change the course of events—who by the full measure of their comprehension and power, love what God loves, and hate what God hates—deeds, moral issues, are terrible pangs, and of all calamities, none are so distressing, so overwhelming, so paralyzing, as disaster and checks to the cause of God and truth

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## Every Presbyterian Should Have It!

*The Complete Report of the Proceedings of the Old and New School Assemblies, and the Union Ceremonies, in Pittsburgh, November 10, 11, 12. Published in one sheet of 36 columns. Price $5 per hundred. Single copies five cents. As the Edition is limited orders should be forwarded promptly.*

### A WINTER MORNING.

Bright the eastern sky is beaming
On the earth a fresh dress of snow,
Flushed, with sky tints, softly gleaming,
That no pencil's touch can show.

Dressed in crystals, gay and shining,
Every branch both high and low,
All the diamond's hues combining,
Sparkles in the morning's glow.

Slowly like a serpent twining,
Darkly blue, the water's flow
While colors, like the pearl shell's lining,
Tint the banks of virgin snow.

Like the Summer's spectres frightful,
Darkly looms the evergreen
On the hillside dimly rightful
By the winter morning's sheen.

In the woods the jays are winging
Forth and forth from tree to tree,
To the cheery matin singing
Of the merry chickadee.

The squirrels start up from their napping
In the hollow maple tree,
Where the woodpecker is tapping
All around his revellie.

'Neath the turquoise vault so streaming
Crystals of jelly-icicles—that fly,
Like Night's rearguard, from the gleaming
Of the rosy morning sky.

Up then, when the Night's reign closes,
All who Health's great prize would seek;
For though Winter claims no roses,
Still he plants them in the cheek!

—*Editor.*

### LITERARY ITEMS.

Contributions to the Byron question pour in from all quarters. A volume called "Byron Painted by his Compeers," has appeared in London, which contains a gathering up of all the criticisms, etc., current at the time of the poet's separation from his wife.

Mrs. Stowe wanted to extinguish the Countess Guiccioli's "Recollections of Byron," but, instead of doing so, new and full editions are announced to supply the demand the recent scandal has created for it.

The *Athenæum* says: "We hear of a biography of Flora Macdonald, founded on papers that have been hitherto preserved in a family record-chest. We hope to be informed, when the work appears, whether the chest has been preserved in Scotland or America, and in whose keeping it has been. Fuller explanations than we now have should be given on a subject in which the public are so deeply interested. If Flory Macdonald, as she used to write her name, have spoken of, has now but one surviving granddaughter, her branch of the old family has not flourished. Mrs. Flora Macdonald had five sons and two daughters. A singular circumstance in her life is, that all her sons held commissions in the British military service. Further, this ultra-Jacobite lady and her husband, who emigrated to America, upheld the Hanoverian interest on their estate in Carolina, and abandoned their adopted country when its independence was proclaimed. On their passage home, when they were attacked by a French privateer, Flory was one of the most active on deck in defence of the English flag and her domestic treasures. The story of her life in America is the least known. As she died in 1790, there may be some venerable Scotch bodies who may have looked on her in their infancy. We await the biography with interest, only hoping that it has not been inspired by memory of what Dr. Samuel Johnson told Flora she had told him the adventures of herself and the Pretender 'All this should be written down.'"

General Garibaldi is about to appear as a novelist. His work, which will be published by Messrs. Cassell, is founded on facts, and bears largely on the social and ecclesiastical condition of modern Italy. The title of Garibaldi's promised work will be, "Rome in the Nineteenth Century."

George Ticknor Curtiss corrects a statement that the principal labor "on his forthcoming life of Daniel Webster," has "been performed by Mr. Abbott, a Kinsman," He says he has no such Kinsman, and then adds: "The forthcoming life of Mr. Daniel Webster has been written solely by me. It contains a few extracts from interesting reminiscences written by Mr. Ticknor in 1851, and hitherto remaining in Mrs. Ticknor's papers, and with the literary executors. With these exceptions, and the extracts from Mr. Webster's own writings, every part of this work has been written by myself."

The *Goethe Gallery* published this year as a companion volume to the *Schiller Gallery* issued last season, is a superb volume. Like its predecessor, the steel engravings are of the finest kind—excellent in execution, and very happy in the idea of the characters. These two volumes form noble monuments to Germany's most distinguished authors, and must contribute not a little to extend the knowledge of them among English readers.

The managers of the Boston Public Library announce that they will be pleased to receive from any source any magazine, paper, broadside, or print illustrating the recent Humboldt anniversary as celebrated in this country or in Europe, and likewise any article in print referring to the Stowe-Byron ogdoverary. The officers of this institution have for some years been in the habit of making similar collection. They have, for instance, fourteen folio volumes, containing a complete record of Mr. Lincoln's assassination; one volume containing the narrative of Mr. Edward Everett's death; one relating to the great fire in Portland; one to the observance of Decoration Day in May last; two giving the sentiment of the country as signified by the press on the morning after the election of President Grant; one concerning the great gale which visited Boston and so nearly destroyed the Custom House; one concerning the semi-centenary of the Odd Fellows in April of this year. It is intended that there shall be also a special collection of Franklin-iana, and the management will gratefully acknowledge any assistance which may be rendered them in making the collection a complete one. It will, if possible, include every edition of Franklin's works, or of any one of them, every book written wholly or in part about him, and every magazine article dealing with him, all the portraits of him, every broadside, and, in short every memorial of this most distinguished of all the sons of Boston. It is further announced, and this seems a curious thing to do, that the library is now rich in every department that is of interest to the clerical book lover. The possession of the Prince Library makes it strong in the theology of the fathers of New England; the Parker Library, just bought by the late Theodore Parker, a multifarious reader of theological works, old and new, domestic and foreign, is curious and valuable; the Bowditch and the Chester Field, a "zealous collector of works relating to the Mediæval Church," greatly gives the Public Library better material for the history of Methodism than can elsewhere be found; and the general purchases made by the authorities have been large. Altogether, in this particular kind of literature, including all its branches, the Library is, relatively to other collections, fund absolutely, rich. There is but one, even of strictly theological libraries, that exceed it in the number of volumes, that of the Theological Library of New York has about 20,000 volumes, while the Boston Library has 15,000. One other thing we may add: the superintendent has recently caused to be issued "A Class List of Fiction," consisting of the titles of the books to be described as coming under the head of Fiction which belong to the library. It will be found very useful by many other persons than those who use the books themselves, for it gives in almost all cases a full list of the works of the authors mentioned, and often some other information, as, for example, the real names of pseudonymous writers. Thus, after the name of the "Countess Dash" we find it stated that the true name and style of that novelist is Chlarise de Contrisse, Countesse de Saint Mars. This list is, we believe, for sale for two cents, and is kept even with the times by the addition, in monthly bulletins at a cost of two cents each, of the titles of all the fictitious works that have been purchased during the month preceding. By-and-by a stranger staid among us will find it very useful for the poetry in the Library and for the works in other departments.

We are requested by Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt to state that when the vocabulary and notes of Prof. Whitney's German Reader are ready (which they hope will not be later than January), they will supply them separately at a moderate price to persons who shall have previously bought the text.

The hundreds of owners of sets of Thackeray's works in the Tauchnitz edition will be glad to learn that that edition is now perfected by the addition of Denis Duval, in one volume, and the Roundabout Papers, in two. They are published by Leypoldt & Holt, in the beautiful red-cloth binding in which so many sets have been sold, or they can be furnished in sheets, or bound to match sets in any other style.

Mr. John Fiske, who is to lecture on Positivism in the Harvard University course of philosophy, is the author of the volume on Tobacco and Alcohol, in reply to Mr. Parton, which has yielded moderate smokers and drinkers so much comfort, but carried dismay into the ranks and hearts of the prohibitionists and the intemperate.

Miss Harriet Martineau, in writing to the American publishers of her forthcoming Biographical Sketches, expresses herself as greatly delighted with the tone of the American criticisms on the volume, but the sad sameness of time much amused by some of the misconceptions into which some of her articles have fallen. One of the reviewers stated that she began life as a teacher of music, in regard to which she says: "It is a odd vocation to invent for one as I have been deaf from childhood. I have never taught anything except the first principles."

Her article on Lady Byron, in her volume of Biographical Sketches, has lately been the subject of close study to those interested in the recent disgraces.

THE Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* says: "We understand that Gen. W. W. Irwin, of Beaver, will be a candidate for State Treasurer before the next Legislature. The General is a gentleman of fine social qualities and of great popularity, and has long already filled the position of one year with great credit, will likely give Mr. Mackey some trouble. Mr. Mackey and Gen. Irwin will probably be the only aspirants."

## THE IMP OF THE PRIVATE BOTTLE.

**The "Social Evil" of Respectable Life—A Startling Chapter on a Growing Vice.**

[From the New York Times.]

Medical men in all parts of the world have startling facts brought to their knowledge in reference to family affairs. It is for instance for the peace of households that doctors, as a rule, set a guard upon their tongues, and that it is deemed a breach of professional etiquette to disclose the secrets they learn in the course of their practice. Sometimes, however, a habit becomes so common that it is no longer possible to keep silence respecting it. It says the vigor of thousands, causes unspeakable anxiety and misery, sows dissensions in innumerable households, and finally hurries the unhappy victims into a premature grave. Unless the evidence of medical men is to be rejected, such a habit is now running its course among us. The indications of it cannot be misunderstood by the professional eye. Every doctor has had cases produced by it within the range of his experience. And it is scarcely possible that his skill can be exercised upon a more insidious or hopeless malady. We refer, of course, to the custom of dram-drinking in private, under pretense of taking a "wholesome tonic," as a restorative for the system. The tonic, no matter under what false name it is sold, is generally a mischievous alcoholic stimulant, which, by the spirits of evil let loose from a bottle by the traveler in the Arabian Nights, proves the bane of young and old, the curse of every household into which it enters, and the ruin of every woman who is foolish enough to place herself beneath its spell.

The "mysterious maladies" which alarm the heads of households are frequently to be traced to the deleterious compounds sold as "bitters," and warranted by the makers to cure half the diseases flesh is heir to. The basis of these mixtures is nothing but whisky, flavored and disguised to give some excuse for the pretext under which it is sold. Analysis will show that what is represented as a glass of healthy bitters, is always the Circean cup, destined to acquire an increasing influence over the unhappy dupe who drains it, until at last she becomes hopelessly degraded. The victims are chiefly women, for when men want to drink they can find plenty of opportunities for doing it openly. They can ask for whisky over a counter without exciting any scandal. But a woman cannot walk into a bar-room and call for "Bourbon" or "rye." It is for her, therefore, that preparations of bitters under all sorts of fantastic names are scattered broadcast over the land. She is innocent of any ill intention in taking them. She is not aware that she is really ruining her constitution by imbibing her daily doses of alcohol. But in the course of time her husband notices that her health is failing. Her nervous system is deranged, her appetite disappears, she suffers from spasms of vomiting, and feverish, her head is always aching, her hand shakes, and she is subject to constant depression of spirits. The husband looks on at these symptoms with pain and grief, but he is at a loss to account for them, because he does not suspect the insidious foe that lurks in the apparently harmless bottle of "bitters" stowed away in the cupboard. Sometimes change of air, but it does no good, and no wonder—the fatal bottle goes with him or her. Then the fact that the doctor is called in, and he at once detects in the unfortunate woman all the disastrous effects of hard drinking. We have on the highest authority that the patient is sometimes discovered in the act of emptying a "drop" of delirium tremens. The horror of the husband when this fact comes to his knowledge, the startling disclosures of Hunter's Ferry,—and this Henry Hunter testified in court that he was one of the cowardly mob who dragged William Thompson out upon the ferry landing after killing Buckhan's death, and killed him. Young Hunter is now a merchant somewhere inland Charleston, bragging to strangers of his feats in the rebel army, whereas he never had an accredited position in that army or any other, except the mob which assassinated Thompson, and a number of cases in which the late Henry Hunter was worse off than the corpses of the raiders. His father is one of the best pieces of cowardly conceit who degrade Virginia, while they impose upon it by their swaggering, posturing and lordly pretentions. A little village lawyer, of peacock airs, he is seriously believed around Charlestown to be a national genius, whose extension through the States would call up the spirit of Jefferey like the foretelling of the skeleton of Daniel Webster. With his thumbs in his bottom-holes and his head thrown back like a terrapin's, he says: "By the bars Minister of the Lord, sir, we'll fix it this thing! *Well* show this administration, sir, what we mean!" And so this poor being defends himself against the charge of having, forbidden by the laws of West Virginia to practice law, himself, and then employed only in chancery cases; so that it would be his more fortune now than before the war. The most unfortunate place Mr. Andrew Hunter ever and to fill was to prosecute John Brown, and the fact, that for three days and nights he go through his village and nevertheless of reading the Hunter's signing of the shutters. From most honorable association he has is his consistency to General Lawyer Hunter. Beyond these incidental considerations he is of no consequence to anything.

Hoyt, the Boston boy lawyer, who was Brown's original counsel, is well remembered, though he remained here but a few years. Dan Voorhees is looked upon, in the intervening distances, as a magnificent Mark Antony, who caused tears to flow while he hanged his eloquent and when I told the folks in Charlestown that he was a banisher of Congress from Indiana, as eloquent and wrong as ever, they assumed a learned countenance, and said they had forgotten both how to be grateful and to hate.

Charles J. Faulkner, ex-Minister to France, was assisted by Judge Parker, jointly with Lawson Botts, to defend Brown, but the former afterward withdrew. He lives at Martinsburg, the town of Belle Boyd, but practices at the new county seat of Shepherdstown, and has a business of at least $25,000 a year—the largest, probably, in West Virginia. Lawson Botts was afterward Colonel of the Second Virginia rebel regiment, and was killed at the second battle of Bull Run.

The lawyers who found Brown guilty were nearly all obscure people, and I could not trace up the fate of many of them. Of those I have alive, Kelley, the armorer, who fired the second shot on the part of the citizens, is alive, and poor. Forman was also fired I think the first shot, is also living, and was pointed out to me. Wilkins, the bridge watchman, the first who was arrested by Brown, is dead. Rector Tyndale, of Philadelphia, who accompanied Mrs. John Brown when she paid the last visit to her husband, and he was a candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia in 1866, and was defeated by the reason, amongst others, that he had compared John Brown, in a speech, to Jesus Christ, which comparison was used to great effect amongst people who are nothing, if not respectable. Corporal Pollock, who searched the prisoners, was in the Marine Corps, and is believed to be still alive. Lieutenant Green is living at Berryville, near Harper's Ferry. He is the man who struck Brown over the head after carrying the engine house.

## A ROMANTIC NARRATIVE.

**A Chapter in the Life of a Red River Trader—A Divorced Wife Seeks Her Former Husband in the Far Northwest.**

Among the most prominent merchants in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, some fifteen years ago, was a young Englishman, who was possessed, not only of a fine form and more than handsome features, but also of a snug fortune, the result of his own industry, enterprise and business ability. His business required that he should make occasional visits to England, and he had crossed the Atlantic many times. During one of these visits to his mother country he met his fate, as most young, unmarried men do, sooner or later, in the shape of a beautiful orphan girl, whom he induced to accompany him on his voyage back to Rio Janeiro as his darling and beloved wife. For a number of years they led a happy married life, and two children were born to them as pledges of their union. The husband prospered in business and continued to make occasional visits to England, leaving his family at Rio Janeiro. It was after his return from one of these visits that he heard for the first time whispers against the fair fame of his wife. Rumors that she had been untrue to him reached his ears—his suspicions were aroused, and being of a naturally jealous disposition, and almost idolizing his beautiful wife, he was driven to madness. He accused his wife of being untrue to her marriage vows, and she being of equally as proud and haughty disposition as himself, indignantly denied the charges made against her, and desired him to produce the proof of his assertions. This he could not do, but a coolness arose between them, which became insupportable to both, and a separation was agreed upon. They were divorced according to the laws of Brazil, the husband settling upon her a handsome annuity, which should continue during her life or until she should marry again, when it should cease, she retaining the custody of the children.

Unable to remain at Rio Janeiro, the scene of his happy married life, the husband wound up his business, converted his property into money, and became a wanderer upon the earth. He finally accompanied a party to Fort Garry, where the isolation of the world suited him, and he concluded to remain. Again he embarked in business, and by his means became known to many of the principal citizens and business men of this city, not one of whom ever suspected the hidden sorrow which impels him to bury himself amid the savage surroundings of the far Northwest.

How fared it with the wife? In the course of time she loved again, and, notwithstanding she lost her handsome annuity, she married a gentleman of scholarly attainments, but little means. With him she lived happily for two years, when he died, leaving her with two little children in destitute circumstances. During all this time she heard occasionally from her former husband through his letters to his friends at Rio Janeiro, from them she learned that he still cherished for her a love that would continue unto death. The death of her second husband, as above stated, left her almost penniless. Convinced of the unalterable love of her first husband, and still cherishing his image as that of her first love, and knowing her destitute circumstances, she resolved, for the sake of her children, to seek out her divorced husband, and with them throw herself at his feet and implore him to take them back to his bosom, from which they had so wrongfully and unjustly cast out. In pursuance of this determination, she bade adieu to her little all and commenced her long and tedious journey from Brazil to British America. She arrived in the city a few days ago and encamped by her children. It was during her first day in this city that she obtained the above particulars from her. She remained only two days in St. Paul, to rest, and then pushed on her journey to Fort Garry.

The lady is still in the prime of life, and retains all the beauty which first won the heart of her former husband. We suppress the names of the parties out of regard to their feelings, as should we give the gentleman's name many of our readers would recognize him as one of the leading traders of the Red River settlements.

It is possible we may learn the result of this meeting between the divorced husband and wife, and then be enabled to lay before our readers the sequel to this "o'er true tale," which, in many respects, more resembles a tale of fiction than a narrative of facts.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

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SHAKER GREEN CORN HOMINY.
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FRESH PEAS AND MUSHROOMS.
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ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY OF

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Silks, Poplins, Plaids and Fancy Dress Goods,
Mantilla Silk Velvets,
Astrachans, Chinchillas
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FINE FURS

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Real Astrachan Sacques,

BLANKETS,
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MALAGA GRAPES.

30 kegs Choice Malaga Grapes.

NEW RAISINS.

200 boxes prime New Layers;
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75 mats New Sordicas,
160 boxes New Valencia.

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1 cask New Turkey Prunes;
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5,000 Fresh Cocoa Nuts.

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50 casks New Currants.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1870,

Received by undersigned. Only ONE DOLLAR December (1869) Number given GRATIS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
Pittsburgh Advertising Agency,
143 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after 11 P. M. SUNDAY, November 14, 1869, Trains arrive at and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

| ARRIVE. | | DEPART. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail Train | 1:20 a m | Southern Ex | 5:20 a m |
| Fast Line | 1:45 a m | Pacific Ex | 2:10 a m |
| Wall's Ac No. 1 | 6:20 a m | Wall's Ac No 1 | 6:30 a m |
| Allegheny Ac No 1 | 7:30 a m | Mail Train | 8:10 a m |
| Wall's Ac No 2 | 8:50 a m | Brinton's Ac | 10:30 a m |
| Cincinnati Ex | 9:20 a m | Braddock's Ac | |
| Johnstown Ac | 10:50 a m | No. 1 | 5:10 p m |
| Braddock's Ac | | Cincinnati Ex | 12:35 p m |
| No. 1 | 2:00 p m | Wall's Ac No 2 | 11:50 a m |
| Pittsburgh Ex | 1:30 p m | Allegheny Ac | 4:05 p m |
| Pacific Ex | 1:50 p m | Braddock's Ac | |
| Wall's Ac No 3 | 2:50 p m | No. 2 | 8:20 p m |
| Braddock's Ac | | Philia. Ex | 3:50 p m |
| No. 2 | 9:55 p m | Wall's Ac No 3 | 3:05 p m |
| Wall's Ac No 4 | 5:50 p m | Wall's Ac No 4 | 6:05 p m |
| Brinton's Ac | 7:10 p m | Fast Line | 7:10 p m |
| Way Passeng'r | 10:20 p m | Wall's No 5 | 11:00 p m |

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. Southern Express daily except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

For further information apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit that to the value of One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—ON and after NOVEMBER 14, 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

| Leave Allegheny City. | | Arrive at Allegheny City. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail | 7:00 a m | Mail | 6:40 a m |
| Freeport Ac. | | No 1 | 6:40 a m |
| No 1 | 9:20 a m | Freeport Ac. | |
| Sharpsburg Ac | 11:30 a m | No. 1 | 8:20 a m |
| Express | 2:00 p m | Express | 10:40 a m |
| Springdale Ac | | Shaunsburg Ac | 1:20 p m |
| No. 1 | 3:10 p m | Freeport Ac. | |
| Freeport Ac. | | No. 2 | 4:05 p m |
| No. 2 | 5:20 p m | Mail | 5:50 p m |
| Springdale Ac. | | Springdale Ac | |
| No. 2 | 6:30 p m | No. 2 | 7:00 p m |

Above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 8:20 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 2:00 p. m., reaching Allegheny Junction at 2:40 p. m.

The Train leaving Allegheny City at 6:40 A. M. makes direct connections at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler, Hannalstown and Saxonburg. Through Tickets, too, may be purchased at the office, No. 3 Exchange Place, Corner Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information apply to

JAMES M. PETER, Agent.
Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit that to the value of One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

WILLIAM HOWARD, Jr., Agent.
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.—After NOVEMBER 14, 1869, Trains leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Standard time:

| DEPART. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail | 7:08 a m | Mail | 12:13 p m |
| Southern Ex | 2:28 p m | Southern Ex | 5:00 a m |
| Fast Line | 3:43 p m | Fast Line | 7:19 p m |
| Mixed Ac | 5:43 a m | Mixed Ac | 6:53 p m |
| Mc Donald's Ac | 11:43 a m | Chas Louis Ex | 7:18 a m |
| Steubenville Ac | 3:43 p m | Chic Ex & Mail | 3:28 p m |
| Mail Express | 4:43 p m | Cleveland Ex | 11:28 a m |
| Chicago Ex | 4:28 p m | Erie & Yan Ex | 6:03 p m |
| Wash'g'n Ex | 4:03 p m | Wash'g'n Ex | 12:43 p m |
| Depart from Allegheny. | | Arrive in Allegheny. | |
| Beaver Falls Ac | 8:30 a m | Leechburg Ac | 6:35 a m |
| Leechdale Ac | 10:18 a m | Beaver Falls Ac | 8:38 a m |
| Leechburg Ac | 2:48 p m | Leechdale Ac | 10:23 a m |
| Rochester Ac | 2:48 p m | Econ Ac | 9:13 a m |
| Econ Ac | 5:13 p m | Rochester Ac | 12:43 p m |
| Leechdale Ac | 5:13 p m | Beaver Falls Ac | 2:43 p m |
| Beaver Falls Ac | 6:53 p m | Leechdale Ac | 4:28 p m |
| Leechdale Ac | 10:43 p m | Leechdale Ac | 7:33 p m |
| Day Church | 1:13 p m | day Church | 9:58 a m |
| Sunday Church | 12:05 p m | Sunday Church | 9:58 a m |

Chicago Express arrives daily.

R. N. HUDSON, Gen'l Superintendent, Columbus, Ohio.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD,

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, September 20, 1869, two through Express Trains will leave the Allegheny Depot, corner Eleventh and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, and Duquesne Depot, Allegheny City, for Oil Regions.

| Leave Pittsburgh. | | Arrive at Pittsburgh. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day Express | 7:00 a m | Day Express | 5:15 p m |
| Night Express | 7:30 p m | Night Express | 6:25 a m |
| 1st Hulton | 6:40 a m | 1st Hulton | 4:35 p m |
| 2d Hulton | 8:00 a m | 2d Hulton | 2:10 p m |
| 3d Hulton | 5:00 p m | 3d Hulton | 9:10 a m |
| 4th Hulton | 10:30 p m | 4th Hulton | 4:40 a m |
| Freeport Ac'n | 8:15 a m | Soda Works Ac | 7:30 a m |
| Soda Works Ac | 4:30 p m | Freeport Ac'n | 4:15 p m |
| Brady's Bd Ac | 7:05 p m | Brady's Bd Ac | 10:45 a m |
| Church Train | 1:00 p m | Church Train | 10:10 a m |

Express Trains stop only at principal points.
Accommodation Trains stop at all stations.

THOS. M. KING, Asst. Supt.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE EAST, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK LINE.—Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.—ONLY LINE OF RAILWAY BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, as follows:

| Leave | | Arrive | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 2:30 a m | In New York | 3:55 p m |
| Pittsburgh | 7:45 a m | In New York | 10:40 p m |
| Pittsburgh | 11:00 a m | In New York | 11:00 p m |
| Pittsburgh | 7:30 p m | In New York | 11:45 p m |

Leave New York for Pittsburgh at 12 Noon. General Railroad, of New Jersey, foot of Liberty street.

| Leave | | Arrive | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 9:00 a m | In Pittsburgh | 1:35 a m |
| New York | 4:00 p m | In Pittsburgh | 8:10 a m |
| New York | 8:00 p m | In Pittsburgh | 1:00 p m |

On Sunday leave Philadelphia at 12:30 p. m. and New York at 8 p. m. only.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1868, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

| | DEPART. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail to and from Uniontown | 7:00 a m | 6:00 p m |
| M'K'sport Accommodation | 11:00 a m | 9:30 a m |
| Express to and from Uniontown | 3:00 p m | 10:10 a m |
| West Newton Accommodation | 4:30 p m | 8:35 a m |
| Braddock's Accommodation | 6:15 p m | 7:25 p m |
| Night Accommodation to Mc Keesport | 10:30 p m | 6:45 a m |
| Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton | 1:00 p m | 10:00 a m |

For Tickets apply to E. M. RAYMOND, Agent, W. M. R. STOUT, Supt.

DRUGGISTS.

For Thanksgiving,

NOVEMBER 18, 1869.

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SUMMER SAVORY,
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PURE SPICES,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Everything else in the Drug Trade, Pure and Fresh, and at prices to suit the times. For sale by

W. J. SNODGRASS,

COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

MAYNARD'S BITTERS;

Maynard's Camphor Ice;
Payne's Expectorant;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Keyser's Pectoral Syrup;
Keller's Cough Syrup;
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup;
Coe's Cough Balsam;
Sargent's Cough Syrup.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

GEO. A. KELLY,

CORNER SECOND AND WOOD STREE

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

NOTICE TO

Flour Dealers and Consumers.

We are now receiving a lot of 40,000 bushels carefully selected White and Amber and Tennessee Wheat, purchased in Gibson, Parke, Green and Morgan counties, Indiana. This lot of wheat is the very best to be found, and cannot be surpassed by any in the United States. We have also finished our improvements in Machinery, Rolling Cloths and Cooling Rooms, and are now prepared for the trade. Our XXX Flour we have made for ten years, at prices that defy competition on the same grades of Flour.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.

Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny, Sept. 13, 1869.

CORN AND RYE.

10,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN;
10,000 BUSHELS RYE,

Arriving and for sale by

D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

JAMES HOWARD,

Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla Roofing and Wrapping Papers.

COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV

☞ Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

CAUTION.

We call attention of consumers to the practice of Adulterating Lard Oil by mixing with it Cotton Seed Oil, Rosin Oil, Seal Oil and other Inferior Oils.

Our Lard Oil Warranted Pure.

Any person altering our Brand or copying our Trade Mark will be proceeded against according to law,

PROCTOR & GAMBLE,

TF CINCINNATI.

GROCERIES, &c.

PRODUCE CONSIGNMENTS.

NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

Voigt, Mahood & Co.

Produce Commission Merchants,

257 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

1,000 bbls. Choice Winter Apples.
300 sacks Gibbon's Lake Shore Peachblow Potatoes.
50 bbls Prime Beans.
25 do. Common and Mixed Beans.
50 bbls. Hominy.
100 sacks Dried Apples.
50 bbls Dried Apples.
150 sacks Raised Dried Peaches.
50 bbls. Halves, Dried Peaches.
25 bbls Mixed Dried Peaches.
60 sacks Quarters, Dried Peaches.
25 bbls Evaporated Peaches.
Pitted and Unpitted Cherries.
200 bbls Choice Canada Peas.
50 bbls Buckwheat Flour.
100 sacks Buckwheat Flour.
60 bbls New York and Boston Pickles.
40 half bbls New York and Boston Pickles.
500 cases 2 pound canned Tomatoes.
100 cases Winslow's Corn.
60 tube Atmore's XX Mince Meat.
50 bbls assorted Jellies.
40 bbls Choice Bright Sorghum.
40 bbls Maple Sugar.
200 boxes Dobbin's Electric Soap.
50 bbls Jersey Cranberries.
25 bbls Sackett's Ball Berries.
20 sacks Live Geese Feathers.
25 Keys Lard.
40 tubs Packed Butter.
10 bbls Mountain Butter.
50 bbls sweet Potatoes.
5,000 heavy 4 bushel India Seed Bags.
5,000 heavy 4 bushel India Seed Bags.
5,000 Burlaps Oats Sacks.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c., received almost daily by Express and otherwise. Parties wishing to purchase will do well by giving us a call.

Consignments solicited. Circulars and Marking Plates sent free on application. Letters of inquiry answered promptly. Address

Voigt, Mahood & Co.,

257 LIBERTY STREET,

TFHS PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ORLEANS

MOLASSES.

25 BBLS CHOICE, NEW CROP,

NEW ORLEANS

MOLASSES,

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE BY

J. S. Dilworth & Co.,

130 and 132 Second Ave.

GEO. W. DILWORTH, ALBERT M. HARPER,
JOSEPH DILWORTH.

Dilworth, Harper & Co.,

*Wholesale Grocers,*

NO. 243 LIBERTY STREET

Opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh,

HAVE OPENED WITH A VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

TO WHICH THEY RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS.

F. W. DORMAN & CO.,

PRACTICAL STENCIL CUTTERS,

No. 11 MARKET STREET.

Steel Stamps, Cancelling Stamps, Seal Presses and Engravings of every description. Merchants would do well to call on us and save 25 per cent.

KNOX & ORR,

Wholesale Grocers

*268 Liberty Street,*

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Have always on hand and are receiving daily additions to a large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, BOUGHT FOR CASH, to which the attention of Buyers is solicited.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, JOHN J. MCDERMOTT.

REMOVAL.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Flour and Seed Dealers,

Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,

No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

City and Country Merchants

WANTING

FANCY, CHOICE OR PR

FINANCIAL.

# CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

ITS

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

## First Mortgage Bonds

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of this magnificent State, and is the only link wanting to connect St. Louis and St. Paul by a direct line, 147 miles shorter than any other.

It runs through the great coal fields of Southern Iowa to the North where coal is indispensable and must be carried.

It runs through the great lumber regions of the North, through a district of country which is destitute of this prime necessity.

*It does not run through a wilderness*, where it would wait for years for a population to grow in business, but through a tier of counties which are now producing about twenty million bushels of grain, most of which is freight for railroads.

Forty-five miles are just finished, and the Superintendent reports that on the portion open for business the net earnings are more than the interest liabilities.

Sixty miles more are graded, and a million and a half of dollars have already been expended on the work.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., and bonds can be issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.

First mortgages upon most railroads are the very safest investments, and so far as we can learn, there is not a single completed line in the Northwest which is not only paying its interest, but a good dividend upon its stock.

The immense grain and other freights to be carried away, and the domestic supplies to be brought in, ensure a profitable business.

First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well-settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as very profitable investment. At the present rate they pay about ten per cent. on the investment. Over $400,000 have already been taken by the Company's officers and others interested in the enterprise. Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

Messrs. JAS. T. BRADY & CO., and
Messrs. S. McCLEAN & CO.,

And in New York at THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 32 PINE ST., at the BANK OF COMMERCE, AMERICA, 44 WALL ST., and at HOWES & MARCY'S, 30 WALL ST.

Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

W. B. SHATTUCK,
TREASURER.

EDUCATIONAL.

## Elmira Female College,

UNDER CARE OF THE

SYNOD OF GENEVA.

This is a Christian Home, and a fully chartered and organized College, where Young Ladies may pursue a thorough and liberal course in the COLLEGIATE, ECLECTIC OR ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.

Terms—Whole expense of Tuition, including Classics and Modern Languages, Board, Lights and Washing Room, Light and Fuel, $150 per half yearly session. Address

REV. A. W. COWLES, D. D.,
PRESIDENT.

## Kenwood Boarding School,

FOR BOYS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Rev. J. P. TAYLOR.....Rector.
CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M.....Head Master.

This School has had a successful experience of Fifteen Years, is thorough in its course of Classical and Mathematical instruction in the appointments of Cottages, and complete in the appointments of Cottages, and complete in its equipments. Catalogues sent on application. TTSu

## ROCK the BABY IN EARNEST'S PATENT SWING CRIB,

SOLD ONLY BY

## LEMON & WEISE

Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

118 FOURTH AVENUE,

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. NYW

## PRINDLE'S AGRICULTURAL

Steamer or Farm Boiler,

Neat, compact and efficient. Complete in itself, no brick work or building required.

## INGERSOLL'S HAY PRESSES,

PREMIUM FARM GRIST MILL,

Will grind Corn or Grain, fine or coarse, shelled or in the ear.

Sinclair's Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters

Will work easier and outlast all others.

BURRALL'S CORN SHELLER,

Separates Corn from the Cob and adapts itself to all sized ears.

Head and Power, Wood and Iron Shellers of all kinds.

We have all the above articles

SET UP IN FULL WORKING ORDER AT OUR WAREHOUSE.

All Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery of every kind and pattern. Dealers guaranteed factory discounts.

W. W. KNOX,

130 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

General and Exclusive Wholesale Agent.

## HO! FOR CALIFORNIA!!

SPECIAL PULLMAN

Palace Car Express.

Meals Served on Board.

## OMAHA TO SAN FRANCISCO IN 81 HOURS.

A SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Palace Hotel Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars will leave OMAHA at 9 P. M., EVERY THURSDAY, commencing November 11, 1869, and run THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO WITHOUT CHANGE, arriving there Sunday Afternoon.

Returning this Special Train will leave SAN FRANCISCO at 7 P. M., EVERY WEDNESDAY, commencing November 10, 1869, and arrive at OMAHA Saturday Afternoon, connecting with FAST ATLANTIC EXPRESS TRAINS FOR ALL POINTS EAST.

Passengers by this Train from the San Francisco arrive in New York the following Tuesday morning.

FARE by this Special Train, including Omaha and San Francisco, including Double berth in Sleeping Car, $180 (one hundred and eighty dollars). Meals will be served on this Train viz: Breakfast from 7 to 9.01. Lunch from 11 to 2, card prices: Dinner from 5 to 8, $1 50.

This Train is especially designed for Through Passengers, and will stop only at points necessary for fuel and water.

Through Tickets, Drawing Rooms, Sections, and Berths, can be secured by telegraph, letter, or personal application, at the General Office of the Pullman Pacific Car Company, 102 Michigan avenue, Chicago, corner of Lake; at the Company's Office, Omaha, and at office of Central Pacific Railroad, San Francisco.

Pres. Pullman Pacific Car Co., Chicago.
O. A. PULLMAN,
Gen'l. Supt. U. P. R. R., Omaha.
A. N. TOWNE,
Gen'l. Supt. C. P. R. R., Sacramento.

## D. COWLEY, M. D.,

Surgeon and Homœopathic Physician.

City Office, 298 PENN STREET, above Garrison alley. East Liberty Office and Residence, PENN STREET (Greensburg Pike), third house east of Dennison avenue.

Office hours from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Office hours—8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

All message should be written, giving full name and address of patient, and should be sent to either office as early in the day as possible. TTSu

## TAYLOR'S COMPOUND CONDENSED LYE,

PATENTED MAY 2d, 1869.

The best Soap Maker in the world for sale Wholesale by

WYLE & GRAHAM,
13 S. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

## SMITH & PORTER,

LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS,

CITY OFFICE:

Corner Water Street and Cherry Alley.

## QUINCES, QUINCES, QUINCES.

10 barrels very Choice Quinces,

Just received, for sale by

INSURANCE.

# WORLD LIFE INSU

## NO. 160 BROADW

GEORGE L. WILLARD, President. W. S.

Table showing ist, The amount of Total Re ance Liabilities. Third, Per Centage of the ance Companies, more than three years old, missioners' Report for 1869.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1866. | American Popular | 145,596 92 | 518,762 14 |
| 1866. | World Mutual | 215,497 14 | 207,278 67 |
| 1866. | Continental Life | 159,083 63 | 207,278 67 |
| 1866. | Atlantic Mutual | 215,151 76 | 279,708 57 |
| 1866. | Great Western | 129,248 28 | 195,378 68 |
| 1865. | Universal | 139,248 91 | 346,193 91 |
| 1864. | Widows and Orphans | 929,992 09 | 509,039 39 |
| 1864. | Brooklyn | 1,297,671 89 | 1,645,381 80 |
| 1863. | National | 117,655 71 | 307,434 29 |
| 1862. | Security | 1,391,791 57 | 1,516,563 63 |
| 1862. | North America | 356,669 14 | 3,393,691 83 |
| 1860. | Germania | 2,007,184 66 | 2,007,184 66 |
| 1862. | Security | 813,554 54 | 868,126 09 |
| 1864. | Globe | 279,708 57 | 195,378 68 |
| 1863. | Guardian | 1,212,619 00 | 276,803 22 |
| 1858. | Knickerbocker | 6,909,389 00 | 1,113,315 93 |
| 1859. | Equitable | 4,149,600 00 | 6,693,876 34 |
| 1860. | Washington | 2,275 00 | 1,096,362 38 |
| 1860. | Home | 1,659,735 81 | 994,638 41 |

Average per centage of realized cash assets to surance Companies, December 31, 1868..... 61.34

Per Centage of the World Mutual..... 74.54

Average of loss paid to total income of the New ..... 14.68

Per Centage of the World Mutual..... 11.08

Average of Losses Incurred Insured of the ..... .82

Per Centage of the World Mutual..... 1.0408

For Insurances or Agencies apply to

J. F. FR UEAUFF,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE STATE,

No. 5 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Trhs

CLOTHING.

## MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Third Arrival of Winter Stock.

Gent's Business and Dress Suits;
Gent's Overcoats, all styles;
Gent's D. B. Reefing Jackets;
Gent's Walking and Promenade Suits;
Youths' English Walking Suits;
Youths' Dress Suits;
Youths' Overcoats;
Boys' Dress and School Suits;
Boys' Harney and Metropolitan Suits;
Boys' Overcoats, at all prices.

CHILDREN'S GARIBALDI, PRINCE IMPERIAL, SHERIDAN, CLARENDON,

And a Great Variety of other New and Stylish Suits. Children's Overcoats in the Greatest Variety, and all at the Lowest Prices.

## GRAY & LOGAN,

80 FIFTH AVENUE and 67 SIXTH, Late St. Clair.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CAPE GIRARDEAU AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
Cape Girardeau, Nov. 8, 1869.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the undersigned up to DECEMBER 1st, 1869, for Clearing and Grubbing, Grading, Masonry, Pile Bridging and Timber Work on about fifteen miles of the Cape Girardeau and State Line Railroad.

Bids to be made for sections of one mile each. Plans and specifications may be seen at this Office. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

By order of the Board.

G. C. THILENIUS, President.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, C. S. Y. AND E. R. R.,
Salem, Ohio, until 2 P. M. of
Salem, Ohio, October 27, 1869.

To Railway Contractors.

## SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at my Office, Broadway Block, Salem, Ohio, until 2 P. M. of

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1869,

At which time and place they will be opened for the GRUBBING, GRADING and LAYING OF TIES of that portion of the Cincinnati, Salem, Youngstown and Eastern Railroad, commencing at Salem, and extending sixteen miles, and of that portion between New Philadelphia and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, about eight miles. The work will be divided into sections of about one mile each and bids received for each section separately. Work on each section must be completed within thirty days from the day of letting, and carried on in such manner as to insure completion at about the same time. Chief Engineer on the 1st day of September, 1870.

Plans and profiles will be here at the time of contracting after November 20, 1869.

Bids will be received for the payment on the 15th of each month, of the estimate of work done and materials furnished the preceding month, reserving 20 per cent., which will be paid in cash on the final completion and acceptance of the work by the Chief Engineer, or for the payment of the reserved 20 per cent. in the Capital Stock of the Company at par.

The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of ZADOK STREET, President, and the Board of Directors.

M. PAUL,
CHIEF ENGINEER.

October 29th, 1869.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between J. S. NEWMEYER and N. SHALLENBERGER, under the name of J. S. NEWMEYER & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of April, 1869. The Books of the firm are in the hands of J. S. NEWMEYER, No. 43 Seventh avenue, to whom all persons indebted to said firm are notified to call and settle their accounts.

J. S. NEWMYER.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER.

## NOTICE.

The partnership existing between the undersigned, under the firm of KREBS & BRO., was dissolved on the 1st of November, 1869, by mutual consent.

OTTO KREBS will continue the Lithographic Business and will settle all the accounts of the firm.

OTTO KREBS.
ADOLPH KREBS.

ON RETIRING FROM THE LITHOGRAPHIC Business in this city, I respectfully recommend my brother Otto to the kind regard of our patrons and friends.

ADOLPH KREBS.

## OTTO KREBS,

(Successor to Krebs & Brother.)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHER

Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

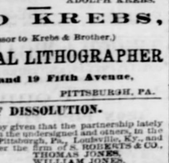
Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned and others, in the Coal Business in Kentucky, Pa., Louisville, Ky., and other places, under the firm of JONES, HOMER & CO., expired this day.

THOMAS JONES,
WILLIAM JONES,
GEORGE JONES.

Pittsburgh, November 11, 1869.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Vermilion.




Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead.....92 pgs.
Linseed Oil.....8 "
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

Office, No. 9 Smithfield street. TTSu

## Hoeveler, Kreuzkamp & Co.

(Successors to A. Hoevcler & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLUE, CURLED HAIR, BRISTLES, BONE DUST, NEATSFOOT OIL, &C.

DEALERS IN

Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair, BONES AND HORNS,

INSURANCE.

# MUTUAL RANCE CO., AY, NEW YORK.

TISDALE, Vice President. H. V. CAHAGAN, Secretary.

alized Assets. Second, The amount of Total Reinsurance former to the latter, of New York Life Insurcompiled from the New York Insurance Com-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1842. | Mutual Life | $28,717,320 32 | $27,183,571 49 |
| 1843. | New York Life | 5,646,458 39 | 8,606,430 84 |
| 1850. | United States Life | 2,070,142 91 | 2,492,814 80 |
| 1850. | Manhattan Life | 2,638,351 79 | 3,694,030 66 |
| 1853. | Knickerbocker | 1,143,315 93 | 4,149,600 00 |
| 1859. | Equitable | 6,693,876 34 | 6,909,389 00 |
| 1858. | Guardian | 276,803 22 | 1,212,619 00 |
| 1860. | Washington | 1,096,362 38 | 2,275 00 |
| 1860. | Home | 994,638 41 | 1,659,735 81 |

total assets of the New York Life In- ..... 61.34

..... 74.54

York Life Insurance Companies..... 14.68

..... 11.08

New York Life Insurance Companies..... .82

..... 1.0987

..... .5992

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

Repealing an Ordinance Opening Forty-second Street,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That an ordinance passed December 17th, 1868, opening Forty-second street, from the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the Allegheny river, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 12th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Twenty-second Street, from Penn Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open so much of Twenty-second street, from Penn street to the river, as has not heretofore been opened; and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Twenty-third Street, from Penn Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open so much of Twenty-third street, from Penn street to the river, as has not heretofore been opened; and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Twenty-first Street, from Penn Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open so much of Twenty-first street, from Penn street to the river as has not heretofore been opened, and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Thirty-third Street, from Penn Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open so much of Thirty-third street, from Penn street to the river, as has not heretofore been opened; and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For the Opening of Thirty-first Street, from Penn Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open so much of Thirty-first street, from Penn street to the river, as has not heretofore been opened; and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Thirty-second Street, from Penn Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open so much of Thirty-second street, from Penn street to the river, as has not heretofore been opened, and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Twenty-eighth Street, from Penn Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open so much of Twenty-eighth street, from Penn street to the river as has not heretofore been opened, and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Twenty-sixth Street, from Penn Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open so much of Twenty-sixth street, from Penn street to the river, as has not heretofore been opened, and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For the Partial Grading of Cooper Street from Boyd Street to Eagle Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the partial Grading of Cooper street, from Boyd street to Eagle street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning streets, passed August 20th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For the Extension of the Public Sewer on Diamond Street, from Decatur to the Diamond.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a Public Sewer from Decatur street to the Diamond, and to assess the cost of the same, Capt. Andrew Milne, Felix C. Negley and James Chambers are hereby appointed, in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Twenty-fourth Street, from Penn Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open so much of Twenty-fourth street, from Penn street to the Allegheny river as has not heretofore been opened, and to appraise the benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an Act of Assembly approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Twenty sixth Street, from Penn Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is here by ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open so much of Twenty sixth street, from Penn to the river, as has not heretofore been opened; and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

## BOOTS, SHOES, AT WHOLESALE.

## Gill & Brother,

113 WOOD ST.,

OUR OWN MAKE

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S

## Custom Boots.

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S

## SHOES,

BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.

Philadelphia City Manufactured Goods,

AT FACTORY PRICES.

All Goods at New York Prices

## GILL & BRO.,

NO. 113 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

## FALL TRADE, 1869.

SECOND LARGE ARRIVAL OF

Fall and Winter

BOOTS, SHOES,

Gaiters, Balmorals and Gums,

Consisting of all Styles and Qualities, selected and made to my order for

City and Country Trade.

All orders from the country will be promptly filled, at New York and Boston Prices.

I am also Agent for several Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, and will sell their goods at factory here, thus saving Freight and Expense.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, by calling and examining my Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, can save TEN PER CENT. on their bills.

New Goods Received Daily.

And will be sold at New York and Boston Prices. A large stock of GUMS and ARCTIC OVERSHOES cheap for cash, at

## J. H. BORLAND'S,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

## THOMAS CARLIN & CO.,

Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works,

SANDUSKY ST., Allegheny City, Pa., Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Pulleys, Shafting, Girt and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Build to

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Construction of a Public Sewer on Seventh Street and Sixth Avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a Public Sewer, on Seventh street to the east side of Wood street, and to assess the cost of the same, Jas. Irwin, Richard Hays and Jos. O'Brien are hereby appointed in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For the Opening of Thirteenth street, from Penn street to the Allegheny river.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open so much of 39th street, from Penn to the river, as has not heretofore been opened; and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Numbering the Houses in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the houses in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards be numbered according to the Philadelphia system.

SEC. 2. That the Street Committee be and they are authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for putting up of said numbers, the contractor to collect the cost of the same from property owners.

SEC. 3. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Twentieth Street, from the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Twentieth street, from the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the river, and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Twenty-fifth Street, from Penn Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open so much of Thirty-fifth street, from Penn to the river, as has not heretofore been opened; and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Twenty-seventh Street, from Penn Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open so much of Twenty-seventh street, from Penn street to the river, as has not heretofore been opened; and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Thirty-second Street, from Penn Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open so much of Thirty-second street, from Penn street to the river, as has not heretofore been opened, and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Twenty-ninth Street, from Penn Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open so much of Twenty-ninth street, from Penn street to the river, as has not heretofore been opened; and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby, Richard Hays, Wm. A. Herron and T. B. Stewart are hereby appointed in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

For Opening Twenty-first Street, from Penn Street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted